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CONGRESS NOW AT AN END.

BOTH BRANCHES ADJOURNED AT THE HOUR OF NOON.

When the Speaker of the House Declared That That Body Had Adjourned Without Day There Were Cheers—Before the End Came There Were Some Lively Debates in Both Branches and That Little Work Was Done.

Washington, March 4.—When the hours of the recess came to a close, the chamber of the senate presented a very forlorn and deserted appearance. There were only half a dozen senators present—two on the democratic side and four on the republican—and there was apparently no business to be attended to. Another recess for a quarter of an hour was ordered; and matters drifted along in that way until half-past nine, when Mr. Towle, chief clerk of the house, appeared and announced that the speaker had signed the naval bill (the last but one of the appropriation bills) and he delivered it to the senate for the signature of the vice president.

In another moment the vice president announced that he had signed it; and it was immediately returned to the house, and was by the house enrolling committee carried to the white house for the signature of the president.

At 9:50 the last of the appropriation bills (the deficiency) was received with the speaker's signature to it; and it immediately received the signature of the vice president and was returned to the house. In the course of the next hour several other enrolled bills were presented and received the signature of the vice president and this was the only sort of business transacted.

The vice president announced his signature to the anti-lottery bill and the bill amending the copyright law so as to limit the liability of publishers. At 10:15 a resolution was offered by Mr. Voorhees, dem., of Indiana, for the appointment of a committee of two senators to join a like committee on the part of the house to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that the two houses having completed the business of the present session were ready to adjourn until the president had some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to; and Senators Voorhees and Sherman, rep., of Ohio, were appointed such committee.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Morgan instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the claim of Great Britain arising out of the fur seal controversy, was reported back with some modifications from the committee on contingent expenses.

Mr. Gray, dem., of Delaware, asked the vice president whether it required unanimous consent to have that resolution considered now, and on being told that one objection would carry it over for a day, he promptly objected.

Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that the objection would be withdrawn, and stated at some length the importance of the investigation. He thought it due to the government of the United States that the committee on foreign relations should make a fair, impartial and thorough investigation of the subject, and that was the object of his resolution.

Mr. Gray stated why he would not withdraw his objection. The house of representatives, he said, passed with practical unanimity, a few days ago, a bill to protect the American fur seal herd from further devastation and destruction. That bill lies upon our table. Its purpose was to provide the only intelligent method by which that end can be accomplished—the appointment of commissioners to a joint commission composed of delegates from Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Russia (the countries most interested in these fur seal fisheries) to investigate as to the destruction of the seal herd. That bill ought to be before the senate for consideration. The senator from Alabama has objected even to the consideration of it.

All that it proposes is that we shall have a thorough investigation by expert commissioners of the countries interested; of the regulations that are necessary, and that while that investigation is going on, there shall be a modus vivendi that will stop the destruction of the seal herd until better regulations can be framed.

In relation to the \$325,000 offered in settlement of the British claim—the liability for which we admitted at the Paris tribunal—it was, Mr. Gray said, far within the estimates made by the British claimants and by the agents of the United States. When that matter was presented to the committee on foreign relations it was received with almost universal favor. It seemed to us that the settlement was very advantageous to the United States.

The vice president said that the resolution having been offered to-day and objection being made to it, it goes over under the rules.

A resolution by Mr. Gorman, dem., of Maryland, chairman of the committee on printing, was adopted declaring that the standing and select committees of the senate, as now constituted, shall be continued until the first Monday in December, 1895, or until their successors are appointed, and that the committee on printing, as it will be constituted in December, 1895, be authorized to sit during the recess.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Blackburn, dem., of Kentucky, instructing the committee on rules to inquire during the recess into the propriety of reporting rules to secure a more satisfactory disposition of business, but it was objected to.

Resolutions of thanks to the vice president and to Mr. Harris (president of the senate pro tem.) for the ability, dignity, courtesy and impartiality with which they had presided over the deliberations of the senate during the present session were offered by Senator Morrill of Vermont and Senator Man-

derson of Nebraska, and were unanimously adopted. Mr. Harris duly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. White, dem., of California, offered a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to visit the Pacific coast during the recess to examine sites for a deep-sea harbor there, and Mr. Call, dem., of Florida, tried to get up his Honduras lottery resolution.

Mr. Gorman, dem., of Maryland, remonstrated against both. He said that after a conference between senators of both parties it had been deemed best that no committee work involving expenses should be undertaken during the recess.

Mr. Call appealed to the senate to take up his Honduras lottery resolution and declared that religious and moral people of the country would furnish the expense of the investigation which "the senator from Maryland desired to suppress." (Laughter at Mr. Gorman's vehement attack on Mr. Gorman.)

It is known, Mr. Call continued, becoming more excited, that a great and powerful organization is striking at the very vitals of republican government—a foreign corporation—and that the moral and religious people of the country are indignant at it.

He demanded the vote and says on his motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolution and the motion was carried by a vote of 35 to 15.

The lottery resolution being thus before the senate, an argument was made against it by Mr. Blackburn, dem., of Kentucky, who said that the sterling committees on both sides had agreed to oppose the sitting of committees during the recess.

Mr. Aldrich, rep., of Rhode Island, confirmed the statements of Senators Gorman and Blackburn and said the proposed lottery committee was well known to be simply a political committee intended to offset politics in Florida and having no moral purpose whatever. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out the provision for a select committee and leaving the matter to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Call broke out fiercely and in loud, declamatory tones said:

"I pronounce the statement of the senator from Rhode Island as without foundation. It has no warrant except that senator's desire to promote lottery sales in the United States." (Shouts of laughter.) "He spoke without truth or justification. There is no knowledge by anyone that this is to be a mere political committee."

Mr. Wolcott, rep., of Colorado, declared that the purpose of the "sterling committees" on both sides was to prevent junket trips during the recess and to prevent public money being frittered away. The attack made by the senator upon the senator from Rhode Island was utterly uncalled for. Only to-day an act had been passed at the request of Mr. Hoar which bound the fetters more closely upon lottery dealers. There were laws on the statute books to-day which permitted more espionage than had ever been permitted under the old French monarchy. There was law enough to abolish lotteries.

Mr. Call, dem., of Florida, indulged in a closing remark upon his lottery resolution. He taunted Mr. Wolcott with his readiness to speak out when the interest of a foreign corporation (against the people of the United States) was involved.

At a few minutes before 12 Senators Voorhees and Sherman, the committee appointed to wait on the president, entered the hall and Mr. Voorhees reported that they had performed their mission, and that the president "congratulated congress at the conclusion of its labors." At this announcement senators and an immense audience in the galleries indulged in loud laughter and applause. Then, at noon, the vice president made his parting speech, in which he said that the magnitude of the questions determined by the senators and the ability with which those questions had been discussed had surpassed in only few preceding congresses; and that this hour marked the close of long and honorable terms of service of senators, who would be borne in grateful remembrance by their associates who remained. He expressed his thanks to the officers of the senate for the fidelity with which they had discharged their important duties, and to the great debates and important legislation of the Fifty-third congress now passed into the domain of history. He then left the gavel fall and declared the senate adjourned without day.

In the last moments of the session Messrs. Cockrell, dem., of Missouri; Davis, rep., of Minnesota; Daniel, dem., of Virginia; Hawley, rep., of Connecticut; Gordon, dem., of Georgia; Quay, rep., of Pennsylvania; Berry, dem., of Arkansas, and Sherman, rep., of Ohio, were appointed a commission on the dedication of the national military park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The vice president remained in the chamber for several minutes exchanging words of farewell with senators, of whom eighteen laid down their offices to-day, a much larger number than is usual at the close of a congress. The senators whose terms expired to-day are Messrs. Butler of South Carolina, Camden of West Virginia, Carey of Wyoming, Coke of Texas, Dixon of Rhode Island, Doherty of Oregon, Higgins of Delaware, Hutton of Virginia, McLaurin of Mississippi, McPherson of New Jersey, Manderson of Nebraska, Martin of Kansas, Powers of Montana, Ransom of North Carolina, Shoup of Idaho, Walsh of Georgia, Washburne of Minnesota and Wilson of Iowa.

The legislatures of Delaware and Idaho have not yet chosen successors to Senators Higgins and Shoup.

CHEERS IN THE HOUSE.

The house at 2:15 a. m. took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Only four members were present when Speaker Crisp called the house to order at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Grosvenor, rep., of Ohio, precipitated a debate on the silver question by his severe lectures upon the populist party. He characterized it as a party small in number, and which would be smaller in the next congress. He contended that if the national monetary conference shall prove a success many of these gentlemen comprising that party will be out of a job. He did not believe that if a bi-metallic bill of 16 to 1 would be accomplished and taken out of politics they would agree to it.

Mr. Walker, rep., of Massachusetts, believed that the Bland-Allison act was a mistake. It encouraged Europe to throw the burden of carrying silver on this country.

Mr. Blaisdell of Maine argued against the failure of this country attempting to carry the burden of silver alone and asserted that a ratio of 16 to 1 did not mean bi-metallicism, but silver monometallicism.

When the house reassembled at 11 o'clock a senate clerk announced the appointment of the monetary conference members on the part of the senate and also the resolution providing for adjournment.

Speaker Crisp announced Messrs. Catchings, Outwater and Reed as a committee to inform the president that the house was ready to adjourn; and also Messrs. Rusk, dem., of Maryland, Meredith, dem., of Virginia, and Coffin, rep., of Maryland, as the committee on accounts to serve during the recess. He also announced a committee to participate in the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national parks.

At 1:30 the house took a recess for fifteen minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Catchings with Mr. Outwater and Reed appeared on the main aisle and reported that they had seen the president, who directed the committee to inform the house that he had no further communication to make.

Speaker Crisp resigned the chair to Mr. Hatch, who recognized Mr. Cannon, rep., of Illinois. Mr. Cannon made a neat speech in complimenting Speaker Crisp on the fairness and courtesy with which he had conducted the business of the house. Applause greeted these sentiments and Mr. Cannon then submitted resolutions of thanks to the speaker.

Replying for the democratic majority and for Mr. Crisp, Mr. Wilson, dem., of West Virginia, told that the majority would not survive the honorable and courteous action of the gentleman from Illinois. He referred to the political feeling which had marked the congress, which yet had not divided the members of the opposing parties as patriots and friends so different from other countries where political differences begot personal restraint.

Mr. Wilson was warmly applauded. Mr. Simpson of Kansas spoke for the populists, expressing their appreciation of Mr. Crisp's fairness and kindness, and Mr. Grosvenor, rep., of Ohio, endorsed all that had been said.

"All in favor of the resolution will rise and stand until counted," said Mr. Hatch, and amid laughter he counted the mock form of counting heads. There were no votes in the negative and Mr. Hatch declared the resolution carried by 225 yeas.

Speaker Crisp then ascended the rostrum at this moment, and the house and galleries broke into a round of cheers and hand clapping. It was some minutes before the applause ceased, and then Mr. Hatch had the clerk read the resolutions complimenting the speaker.

Replying to these Mr. Crisp made an eloquent speech. He expressed his feeling not only regarding the resolution, but in respect to the courtesy and consideration with which he had been treated.

Speaker Crisp then announced the appointment of Representative Culbertson of Texas, democrat, (in place of Mr. Catchings of Mississippi, democrat, as heretofore announced), and Representative Hitt of Illinois, republican, to serve with himself as delegates to the international monetary conference.

The clock hands had come together marking the noon hour, and without further ado, the speaker brought his gavel down on the desk and declared the house adjourned without day.

A cheer went up from the floor, but it died away quickly as a number of correspondents in the press gallery sang the "Doxology." They were cheered heartily on concluding, and the immense throng of people passed out of the chamber, and the scenes of the Fifty-third congress were at an end.

Church Damaged by Fire.

Boston, March 4.—The Church of the Gate of Heaven, corner of Fourth and I streets, South Boston, was badly damaged by fire this afternoon. The fire was discovered by the sexton, coming from the back of the altar and started probably from the heating apparatus. The total loss will be between \$25,000 and \$30,000, mainly by smoke and water.

STUDENTS IN A FIGHT.

One Man Had a Narrow Escape From Being Killed.

Baltimore, March 4.—There was a serious clash between freshmen and juniors of Johns Hopkins university to-day, which resulted in one student being kicked and trampled into insensibility and many others being cut and bruised more or less seriously.

This morning about twenty juniors caught a freshman in the gymnasium and proceeded to initiate him into the mysteries of the "Pot Social." The victim had been playing the part of a human catapult for some minutes when a crowd of freshmen appeared on the scene and strove to rescue their companion. In the free fight which followed bloody noses, black eyes, cuts and bruises were given and received indiscriminately.

While the fracas was at its height some one yelled that one of the freshmen was being killed. Thomas Dudley Williams, son of Dr. P. C. Williams of this city, had been knocked down and crushed into insensibility by the mass of humanity which piled upon him. It took ten minutes to revive him. Then he was sent home in a critical condition. Those engaged in the row are anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation which the faculty will institute.

WILL OPPOSE THE CHARTER.

ALDERMEN SO INSTRUCT THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Vote Was Close—Alderman Macdonald's Able Remarks—Police Commissioner Gilhuly's Reply—Commencement March 10—Must Be Tried by the Full Board.

All but two members of the board of aldermen were present at the meeting of that body last evening, the two absentees being Aldermen Leary and Moore. So great was the interest in the business to be transacted that the aldermanic chamber was filled to overflowing with citizens, many of whom, although unable to obtain seats, remained throughout the entire evening.

Among those present were Benjamin R. English, E. G. Buckland, Dr. H. W. Ring, Roger S. Baldwin, Edward I. Atwater, L. J. Matthews, E. C. Coolidge, A. McC. Mathewson, Frederick B. Barnsworth, Howard A. Jones, A. D. Little, Professor G. D. Watrous, S. Harrison Wagner, Colonel N. G. Osborn, John Garvey, F. L. Rice and a number of others.

After the usual routine business had been transacted a communication from Mayor Hendrick in reference to the investigation of the charges against Police Commissioner Gilhuly was read and the recommendations adopted.

The communication was in reality a veto of the action taken by the board in appointing a committee to investigate the charges. It also contained the opinion of Corporation Counsel Ely, which is to the effect that the committee has no power to try the commissioner, but the trial must take place before the board of aldermen sitting as a court. The opinion was given at the request of the committee.

The opinion is as follows: "In answer to your inquiry as to the power of the committee appointed in accordance with the vote of the board of aldermen to investigate and report upon the charges made against Daniel S. Gilhuly, one of the police commissioners, and other matters relating to the appointment and management of the members of the police force by the board of police commissioners, I would say:

"Any committee or any person has the right and power to investigate as much as it or he may desire, and the committee appointed can and does have the right to make any and every investigation as long as there is any testimony to hear. The more important question is, however, whether Mr. Gilhuly can be tried on the charges preferred against him by a committee appointed by the board of aldermen, or whether he must be tried before the board of aldermen."

The object of the trial is of course to remove Mr. Gilhuly from office, if he is found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and that brings us to the question, How and in what manner can a commissioner be removed? The only language found in the charter authorizing the removal of a police commissioner is found in section 38 and reads as follows:

"Any member of either of said boards of commissioners shall be subject to removal for cause upon charges made in writing by any member of the court of common council, provided said charges are found to be sustained by a two-thirds vote of the board of aldermen."

The charter provides that a commissioner be removed "for cause." The proceedings for cause is advisory or judicial in character, and if the organic law of the corporation is silent as to the mode of procedure the substantial principles of the common law as to the proceedings affecting private rights must be observed.

The person accused must have notice, a copy of the charges which must be specifically stated, time to answer, an opportunity to cross examine witnesses presented against him and an opportunity to present witnesses in his own behalf. The charges have been preferred in accordance with the provisions of the charter and it is conceded that he shall have the opportunity to be heard at the trial and defend himself in the usual manner of persons accused, and the only question is before what tribunal shall he be tried. The charter has created the board of aldermen as a tribunal and has not created any other.

The board of aldermen alone has authority to punish and remove. In this matter they do not act as municipal officers, but in fact they act as a court and before they exercise the authority conferred upon them, they must hear the evidence and decide upon it. It is not fair either to the accused or to the people to have a tribunal pass upon a question they have not investigated, nor is it fair to either to ask this tribunal to decide upon the question without hearing the testimony as it comes from the witnesses.

Upon general principles, therefore, it would seem that the aldermen had no power to appoint any committee to hear the testimony and report back to them.

The corporation counsel then cites a number of cases, the decisions in which have been in support of this position and in closing says: "Applying the principles laid down in these cases, it clearly appears that the trial must be before the board of aldermen, and a trial before the committee would be of no effect. This is not an investigation by a committee appointed by the court of common council, but is a trial of a commissioner against whom certain specific charges have been preferred. In my opinion, therefore, the evidence to sustain the charges preferred must be heard by, and the trial be held before the board of aldermen and not before a committee."

After action had been taken on the communication of the mayor another communication was read from the special committee on investigation asking that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the matter as the corporation counsel had decided that they had no jurisdiction in the premises. The request was unanimously granted.

Alderman Macdonald next introduced

a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of the mayor and two aldermen, to confer with counsel on both sides in the matter of charges against Daniel S. Gilhuly, a member of the board of police commissioners, to arrange for a mode of procedure in the coming hearing. This resolution was unanimously adopted and Aldermen Macdonald and Connor appointed the members of the committee.

It was then unanimously voted that the board shall hold another meeting on March 19 at 8 o'clock, and at that time will hear and act upon the charges against Commissioner Gilhuly. The clerk of the board was also instructed to make a true copy of said charges, and also of the resolutions, and cause them to be served on Commissioner Gilhuly on or before the 8th day of March.

A lengthy communication from W. L. Bolson of 22 Wooster street asking that the court of common council appropriate \$100,000 to be used for public improvements and in this manner work afforded to the many unemployed residents of the city, especially in the Sixth ward and the Italians, was read and ordered tabled for printing.

A petition from the board of health asking for the establishment of a hospital for contagious diseases in this city was read and was, on motion of Aldermen Keyes, referred to the committee on retrenchment and reform.

When the report of the committee on streets favoring the change of the name of Reynolds street to Maple street was reached Alderman Connor moved that the report be indefinitely postponed. He said that the street had been named for ex-Town Agent Reynolds and that he could see no good reason for the proposed change of name. Alderman Macdonald claimed that all the residents of the street desired the name of the street changed and therefore their requests should be acceded to. After a brief discussion the report of the committee was almost unanimously accepted. Alderman Connor and one other only voting in the negative.

The following were unanimously elected special constables of the city of New Haven:

Sherman Warren, Vincenzo Durazzo, George E. Scranton, A. H. Hubbard, Miles Lamb, Albert C. Monson, William F. Clark, Loren E. Scranton, Michele Federico, William LaFontaine, Charles H. Lahr, Joseph Huttman, J. W. F. Neefe, Andrew A. Goodman, Charles P. Blakelee, Frederick Hasse, William McGuire, William Sullivan, Charles Clarkson, Peter J. McNeerney, Moyer Kadekay, Lyman H. Johnson, A. W. Judd, Rudolph Seburg, William F. C. Fally, Charles W. Prindle, August Well.

When the action of the board of councilmen instructing the corporation counsel to oppose in the general assembly the proposed new charter for the city of New Haven came up for concurrent action Alderman Bromley arose and in a brief speech opposed the action taken by the councilmen. He strongly favored the new charter, and said that he hoped it would be adopted, as the present charter was a bungling document without plan or system.

Alderman Macdonald in opposing the proposed new charter said that although on account of his political position he disliked to discuss the charter he would discuss it as a sworn public servant, a citizen and a taxpayer. The city has had a charter for 25 years, and yet there has been practically no misappropriation of funds. He also claimed that even under the present charter which has been denounced as a bungling document, etc., with 100,000 inhabitants, there was no city the size of New Haven any better than New Haven. He said also that there was a mouse in the flour barrel, and that the proposed charter was the work of five Abrahamams and one other fellow. The present government, he said, was as near perfect as it could be. He objected to the new charter on account of the one man power. There is no more economically managed government in the country. Why, look at the new charter for a moment. It practically gives one man all the power and also \$400,000 worth of patronage, and no check upon him.

The new charter gives the mayor and the members of the board of aldermen the power to swear out a warrant for any man who owes the city one cent for taxes or assessments. It also gives the police charge of election matters, a thing at once illegal and ludicrous. The mayor also has the distribution of \$400,000 worth of patronage. The man to whom such powers could safely be entrusted must be a man above suspicion, a man without ambition, a man without ambition so as not to sacrifice anything to satisfy his ambition, and a man without friends who could come to him and ask or demand favors.

In closing he said that even though he knew that the republican party would keep the control of the government for the next ten years he would still oppose the new charter on the same principles as he did at present, for fear that all men might possibly be elected to the office of mayor under its provision, who would build up such a powerful machine that it would be almost impossible to break it down. He also said that the proposed charter was the child of a democratic mother, suckled at the breast of a democratic press and rocked in the cradle of a democratic legislature. Do you think the new charter would abolish deals? I tell you it can't be done. Deals have existed from the time Adam sold his virtue for an apple; Esau his birthright for a mess of pottage, Samson his locks and strength for a woman and Judas even his Lord and Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and so deals will continue to the end of the earth.

Other arguments in favor of the charter were made by Aldermen Connor and Belden, and in opposition Aldermen Keyes and Blakelee. Finally, after a lengthy discussion, the board decided to concur with the action taken by the board of councilmen in instructing the corporation counsel to oppose the new charter by a vote of 11 to 10.

A motion was made to adjourn and

immediately carried. At this point Alderman Connor jumped up and stated that there were twenty-two aldermen present, and no one had been excused from voting. Under these circumstances he moved for a reconsideration of the vote, but the meeting had been adjourned and no action was taken.

TO RELEASE STAZKIEWITZ.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Said to be About to be Instituted.

Putnam, March 4.—There have been rumors floating about here that habeas corpus proceedings were to be instituted for the release of the Pole Stazkiewitz, who is locked up in Brooklyn jail for the murder of his wife and child. State Attorney Hunter of Willimantic was asked to-night about the reported proceedings, but he denied that any such steps had been taken. The superior court comes in a week from to-day, but according to State Attorney John L. Hunter the case against the Pole will not be brought up at this session. Mr. Hunter said that when there is a thaw and the ponds become free from ice they will be drained in an effort to get the bodies that have been missing.

TROLLEY ON BRIDGE.

Committee May Report Favorably on Washington Bridge Case.

Bridgeport, March 4.—The committee appointed by the legislative representatives of Fairfield and New Haven counties to inspect the Washington bridge and report as to whether or not it is advisable to favorably consider the petitions of the Connecticut and Bridgeport Traction companies for permission to cross the bridge visited the bridge to-day.

The party comprised Senators Johnson and Dayton and Representatives Tucker and Lindsay of New Haven county; Representatives Marsh and Keller of Bridgeport, and Judson of Stratford; the Stratford selectmen, Colonel Hiett and both boards of commissioners of Fairfield and New Haven counties.

The trend of opinion seemed in favor of the building of a single track on one side of the bridge proper, but through the center of the draw, and the indications are that the committee will so report.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Ministers From the United States Are Arranging for Peace.

Washington, March 4.—These are the latest developments in the Chinese-Japanese war, as officially received here:

The American ministers, Mr. Denby at Peking, and Mr. Dun at Tokio, are actively engaged in arranging the preliminary steps for the negotiation of the Chinese peace envoys in Japan.

Through their good offices Japan has learned the character of the powers conferred upon Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung and has informally conveyed assurances that they are entirely satisfactory. Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu will represent Japan at the meeting which is expected to take place about the last of this month. In diplomatic circles here the belief is expressed that the negotiations will result favorably.

Work Will be Difficult.

Boston, March 4.—The opening in the sides of the stranded steamer Venetian (Br.) caused by her breaking in two, has enlarged considerably owing to the weight of the cargo and the action of the water. The tug Sylvester L. Ward was alongside today and commenced getting out the dead cattle, which were scalded soon after the steamer stranded. The work of getting out the cargo will be difficult.

Senate Failed to Act.

Washington, March 4.—Out of a total of nearly 800 nominations sent to this session of congress the senate failed to act upon 21, including the following: Arthur P. Greeley of New Hampshire, and John H. Brickenstein of Pennsylvania, to be principal examiners in the patent office; Albert B. Stearns, appraiser of merchandise for Boston.

Mangled Corpse Found.

St. Louis, Mo., March 4.—The badly mangled corpse of William M. Thompson, a circus performer, was found in the switch yards of the Baltimore and Ohio road at Cone Station, Ill., last night. He had started for Bridgeport, Conn., and fell from the train.

Costello Won the Fight.

Montreal, March 4.—Three thousand people gathered at Sohmer park to-night to witness the ten-round glove contest between "Buffalo" Costello and Billy Woods of Denver. The contest took place in a twenty-four foot ring on the stage. Both men were in splendid condition but Woods, if anything, showed up in better form. The contest was a lively one, and both men did clever work. The referee awarded the fight to Costello.

PRINCETON WILL NOT PLAY.

There Will be No More Games With Pennsylvania.

Princeton, N. J., March 4.—The faculty committee on outdoor sports in view of the fact that athletic contests between Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania have of late been the occasion of bitterness of feeling between these two institutions have concurred that it is desirable that all games with the University of Pennsylvania should be discontinued for the present.

Mr. Bissell stated to-night that the recommendation would be carried out. Princeton was not influenced in taking this step by the attitude of Yale.

FOUGHT HARD AND FIERCE.

GRIFFO AND LEEDS INDULGE IN A MOST LIVELY CONTEST.

There Were Times When the Blows Fell Like Hall-Griffo, to All Appearances, Had the Best of the Battle, Outpointing His Opponent on Several Occasions and He Was Awarded the Contest.

Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, March 4.—A typical audience assembled in the Cloud house to-night and witnessed three lively boxing bouts. The crowd numbered about 3,000. A large contingent of Philadelphia, Troy, Boston, Providence and Newark sports was present.

The entertainment commenced with a six-round bout at 135 pounds between Danny McBride and Martie McGue. The second bout was between Tom Denny of Australia and Solly Smith of California. Denny has aspirations to fight Dixon. The men met for ten rounds at 125 pounds. Smith had Mike Kelley of Rochester, Tom Cooney of Boston and Joe Cronin of New York behind him, while Paddy Gorman, Al Flood and Sam Fitzpatrick, all of Australia, did recuperative duty for Denny. In the first round a number of blows were struck, but they seemed to take little or no effect. Both men showed themselves to be clever. Smith's ducking was much admired.

Denny in the fourth round planted his left in the Californian's face. Smith landed a good blow on Denny's jaw. Denny returned with his right on the jaw twice, the second one bringing Smith to his knees. Denny was so cool and clever in the fifth round that he forced Smith into growing wild and rather reckless. There were but few solid blows landed. Smith did considerable rushing, but was well met by the Australian. In the sixth round Smith made many attempts, but could not get in on the Australian, who was very elusive. Denny gave proof that he was not a hard hitter.

Smith tried to force the fighting in the seventh round, but Denny was almost too clever for him. Denny kept jabbing, clinching and getting away again until he had Smith guessing. In the eighth Solly could not reach the Australian, although he tried hard. Denny planted his right in Solly's ribs, making him gasp.

In the tenth round Smith landed on the forefinger of Denny, but received a stiff left punch straight on the nose. Denny avoided a savage rush and the round ended with both men in a clinch. It was a clever exhibition and the referee decided the bout a draw.

The concluding bout was a twelve-round one at 135 pounds between young Griffo of Australia and Horace Leeds of Atlantic City. Leeds had Harry Lawrence, Bob Anderson, Tom Henry and Charley Snee in his corner and Griffo had as seconds Paddy Gorman, Mick Duan and Ben Murphy.

In the first round Griffo showed great cleverness in stopping and getting away from Leeds' blows. Leeds got in one right hander on Griffo's mouth, which brought the blood, but the Australian landed blows into Leeds' body and face. Leeds landed several hard right hand blows. Griffo landed some smart clips on the Jersey man's face in the second round, making him blink. Leeds could only reach Griffo's ribs with his right. Leeds made the pace hot, but Griffo showed he was not afraid of a fast start. In the third round the exchanges were numerous, and the blows fell like hail. Griffo gave as good as he received at long range, and had the best of it at short range. Honors were pretty evenly divided.

In the fourth round Griffo got a terrible punch in the ribs that made him wince. Griffo landed heavily with his left on the jaw and got a terrible swing from Leeds, which nearly took him off his feet.

During the fifth round Griffo landed a dozen good artistic blows. Griffo had both of Leeds' eyes bulged and his face and body a scarlet hue. In the sixth round Griffo repeatedly walked around the Jerseyman's ribs and waited for him in the middle of the ring. He gave Leeds some sharp raps on the ear.

Griffo looked as fresh as a daisy when he responded for the seventh round. He planted his left on Leeds' mouth, and more than doubled Leeds' in straight leads.

In the eighth round Griffo tapped Leeds on the nose three times. Leeds landed a left on the body and got Griffo's left on the mouth, drawing New Jersey blood. Leeds landed left on the stomach and the right on the ribs, and Griffo hooked a smart one on Leeds' ear.

In the ninth Griffo chased his man all over the stage. There was scarcely a mark on Griffo, but Leeds showed the effect of the punishment he received. Leeds landed his right on